

Shoal dam began to rise on the White River and its various tributaries. Shore-lines were becoming permanently flooded. Trees and shrubs representing many species were being cleared along all the slopes from the old level of the streams to the upper new level of the impounded water and were being cut down ruthlessly and burned. An inferno of flames and smoke passed over the southwestern Ozarks, and with them the first and only stand of *Callicarpa* discovered in Missouri faded into oblivion.

The Missouri collection data is: *Steyermark 69453*, rather frequent on south-facing slopes from base to lowest line of bluffs about 60 feet above water level, along north and west side of White River, north and east of Brown Ferry, downstream to Cedar Hol, T 21 N. R 16 W, sect. 13, 5½–6 mi. southeast of Protem, Taney Co., September 29, 1949. Specimens have been deposited in the Chicago Natural History Museum Herbarium, Gray Herbarium, Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium, New York Botanical Garden Herbarium, United States National Herbarium, and several other herbaria.—CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AND MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.

TYPIIFICATION OF *EUPHORBIA MACULATA* L.—In two articles (RHODORA 48: 197–200, 1946; Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 74: 332–333, 1947) I defended the application of the name *Euphorbia maculata* L. to the upright plant of eastern North America long known as *E. preslii* and *E. nutans*.

I did this, not because of any bias in favor of this usage or its author, nor against the previous application to the prostrate plant now called *E. supina* Raf. by Wheeler and Fernald. Neither did I have any bias against Svenson or Croizat, upholders of the older usage. It was, rather, a protest against the specious arguments used in the matter (Svenson, RHODORA 47: 273–302, 363–388, 1945; Croizat, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 74: 153–155, 1947) and because the facts known to me seemed to support Wheeler's conclusions.

Although the arguments referred to above still appear to me as unsound as ever, an opportunity, in 1950, to study the specimens in the Linnean Herbarium has led me to re-examine the question. From a conversation with J. E. Dandy and from a

copy, kindly made available by him, of a manuscript "Note on the typification of *Euphorbia maculata* L." by him and E. Milne-Redhead, it is apparent that they are inclined to uphold the previous usage and to reject that of Wheeler. This is on the grounds that Linnaeus erred in writing the name "*maculata*" on the specimen in the Linnean Herbarium which is considered by Wheeler to be the type of *Euphorbia maculata* L.

Examination of the evidence now available to me suggests that the name "*maculata*" on the sheet of the Linnean *Euphorbia* numbered "17" may indeed be an error, as the number "17" applied to *Euphorbia hypericifolia* L. in the *Species Plantarum*, while number "21" is that of *E. maculata* L. Number "21" appears in the herbarium on an unnamed sheet of the prostrate plant now called *E. supina* Raf. (annotated by J. E. Smith "*maculata*").

The treatment of *E. maculata* in *Species Plantarum* seems to be based both on a specimen and on the Plukenet plate (Alm. t. 65, f. 8). Since I have already shown (RHODORA 48: 197-200, 1946) that this plate is the erect plant rather than the prostrate one, the possibility of two species being involved in the basis of *E. maculata* L. suggested by both Svenson and Croizat, and admitted in my second paper, seems to be borne out. In such a case, subsequent typifications must be examined. This has been done by Croizat (loc. cit.) and myself (1947). There seems no doubt that Linnaeus did, in the *Mantissa* (2: 392, 1771), subsequently select the upright plant when he said "*Euphorbia maculata* similis *E. hypericifoliae*," thus effectively typifying the species.

It only remains to see if this typification is in accord with the "Guide for the determination of types" adopted at Stockholm in 1950. In this, provision 4a says, in part, "In choosing a lectotype any indication of intent by the author of a name should be given preference unless it is contrary to his description and remarks." Linnaeus, in the *Mantissa*, certainly indicated his intent to apply the name to the erect plant. In my judgment, the description accompanying the original publication of *E. maculata* L. (Sp. Pl. 455, 1753) could apply to either species, with the lack of any mention of a prostrate habit and the "calyce rufe" favoring the erect plant. Therefore the typification in

the *Mantissa* seems to be in accord with this guide and there is no reason for rejecting it.

Thus, even though the plant indicated as type by Wheeler is probably not the type, his applications of the names *Euphorbia maculata* L. to the common upright plant and *Euphorbia supina* Raf. to the prostrate one seem to hold.—F. R. FOSBERG, FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA.

ALLIUM TRICOCCUM AIT., var. **Burdickii**, var. nov.—Folia sine petiolis 14–19 cm. longa, 0.8–2 cm. lata, lanceolata; vaginae albae; petioli viridicantes; scapi 13–16 cm. longi.

Allium tricoccum Ait. is larger in all respects than the variety. Leaves without petioles are 15.5–23 cm. long and 2.6–6 cm. wide. The scape varies from 21 cm. to 33.5 cm. in length. Both sheaths and petioles are red or reddish instead of white or greenish. In outline the leaves are elliptic not lanceolate as in the variety. The species is found generally in marshy habitats whereas the variety prefers upland woods. If both grow in the same locality the variety occupies the higher ground. Another factor that separates the two is their differential development. The species appears at least a week earlier in the spring than the variety but in spite of this earlier start it comes into bloom more than a week later than the variety.^{1 2}

In Kalamazoo County the species is abundant in Section 20, Prairie Ronde Township, where it occurs with swamp birch, tamarack, white elm and red ash. Also it is found in moist soil in Brady and Climax Townships and in several places along the Kalamazoo River. Variety *Burdickii* grows principally in upland woods of beech and maple on the western side of the county. It has been recorded from sections 4, 5, 16, 19, 22, 24, 26 and 30 of Prairie Ronde Township and in section 18 of Schoolcraft Township. Collections have been made in Porter Township, Van Buren County and near Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois.

This variety has been named in honor of Dr. J. H. Burdick, who collected specimens in 1877 at Milton, Wisconsin and who

¹ Hanes, Clarence R. and Ownbey, Marion. "Some observations on two ecological races of *Allium tricoccum* in Kalamazoo County, Michigan." *Rhodora*: 48: 61–63. 1946.

² Hanes, Clarence R. and Florence N. *Flora of Kalamazoo County, Michigan*. 68–69. 1947.